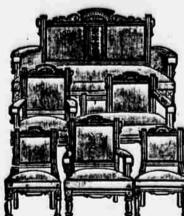
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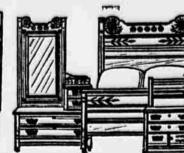


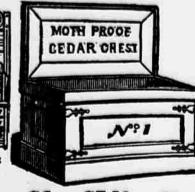


344-Parlor Suit-Wilton rugs;



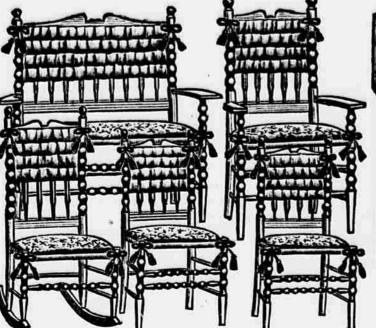






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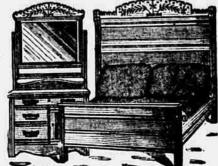


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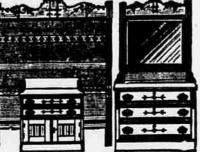






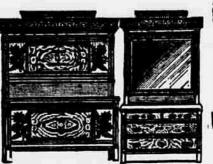


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\$1 -Folding Cot-With mattress, fancy ticking, 2 feet 6 inches wide, 6 feet long; reduced from \$2.



A TREATISE ON TENNIS.

THE GAME REQUIRES GOOD FORM. PLENTY OF STUDY AND SKILL, A True Court, Perfect Racquet, and Good

Balls Necessary to Excel at the Game— The Nice Points of the Pastime Clearly Defined—Some of the Leading Players. A casual observer would not be likely to find any strong resemblance between lawn tennis and the game of billiards, yet there is one point on which they are very similar, namely, that the number of good players in either is surprisingly small compared with the number of poor players. Schnefer. "the Wizard." would scarcely regard the game of the average amateur billiard player as billiards at all. In a less degree the same would be the case with R. D. Sears or Campbell, in relation to the average lawn tennis player, and if professional lawn tennis players were common a still atronger comparison could probably be drawn. The reason for this is a question which is often brought up for debate, yet it is apparent to those who consider it properly that the greater the possibilities for skill possessed by a game the lower expert players there will be.

Lawn tennis, as a game of skill in execution is perhaps not equal to billiards. The same delicacy of touch required to manipulate the ivory spheres is not necessary properly to drive a tennis ball. To put the latter within a foot of the point desired is regarded as good placing, and though to do this in most cases is as difficult as almost any given billiard stroke. yet there is far less diversity in the methods of play; on the other hand, tennis is an ath-letic game, and the necessity for much endurance and some physical strength, in addition to

skill, tends to limit the number of successful tournament players in almost the same degree, One reason why the playing average in games of skill is so low is the fact that few attempt to play them for all they are worth. Almost to play them for all they are worth. Almost every boy in these days takes up lawn tennis, and his youthful ambition does not stop short of some day being champion of America. He plays constantly for three or four years and improves rapidly until he reaches a sticking point. Where he seems to cease improving entirely. He then, in the majority of cases, either drops the game in disgust, plays carelessiv, or in a don't-care-whether-school-keeps-or-not style, or goes into business and has no time to keep up with the game. A few courageous stirits who have time stick to the game, study their weak points, and gradually reach the limit that as tennis players they were ordained for, which in a very few cases means first class, but in the majority second or third class. Men who take up tennis late in life rarely trouble themselves to acquire "tennis form" at all, and are satisfied to play only as a passing amusement. As a rule the leading players of this country, as well as England, owe their positions chiefly to their natural aptitude for the game. Tennis, like many other sports, runs in families, as witness the three brothers of ex-champion Dick Sears—F. R. Sears, Herbert, and Phil—all of whom have played or do play, a high class game. Clarence Hobart. John Hobart, and Miss Hobart, who plays an excellent game long almost her there of the game is a classification by hard and assiduous work, without the incentive of inherent skill, are W. P. Knapp, last year's runner-up at Newyort, and H. W. Slooum, Jr., champion of 1888 and 1889.

The first requisite of a beginner is to acquire what is called "form," that is, ability to play the tartokes property. The game has been so every every boy in these days takes up lawn tennis. Newport, and H. W. Slooum, Jr., champion of 1888 and 1889.

The first requisite of a beginner is to acquire what is called "form," that is, ability to play the strokes property. The game has been so revolutionized within the past ten years by the Renshaws. Lawford, and others that one who attempted to learn it by playing as came most natural to him would never be able to cope with one who plays the approved stroke. After learning the latter the player can modify them or adopt any style of game to suit himself. A player who desires to excel should always practise on a true court with a good racket and good balls, otherwise his game will be uncertain and irregular. The weight of the racket is a matter of cavil, though the majority of prominent players use rackets weighing between 13's and 14's ounces. The most important point about a racket is its balance, and a player should always select one which suits his hand.

The balls should measure not less than 15-32 inches nor more than 2's inches in 15-16 ounces nor more than 2 ounces. As soon as a ball loss sits elasticity it should be thrown away. Sometimes they are castaside

when very dirty, or covered with grass states, but as a faster of seconory many clubs. The property of the pro

POETS AND POEMS OF CHESS. MANY ARE THE ADMIRERS OF THIS

FURNITURE COMPANY.

BRANCH OF THE NOBLE GAME. Make One-What a Hindoo Has Been Teaching Us-Sets with Few or Many Pieces on the Checkered Field,

The art of problem making is as old as the game of chess itself, and chess puzzles. enigmas. &c., are found in the works of the earliest authors. The problem has emanated from the game, and is to-day in its most advanced stage subject to the rules of the game. art, which has won more admirers and more enthusiastic devotees than even the game of chess itself. The problemist, whether he is a composer or solver, certainly enjoys an intel-

enthusiastic devotes than even the game of chess itself. The problemist, whether he is a composer or solver, certainly enjoys an intellectual recreation far superior to the pleasure jectual recreation far superior of chapter of the problem and there is no room for decesion tricks, or trans. As stated before, the problem has had its growth in the game itself. For instance, the catastrophe is near at hand: the question then augusts itself, how to accomplish the result in the shortest number of moves and in the most article war.

Another beautiful waiting move is the raditation of the problem has had its growth in the game itself. For instance, the catastrophe is near at hand: the question then augusts itself, how to accomplish the result in the shortest number of moves and in the most grade of the construction or exprising sacrifices. They began almost in a superior of the particular place, or where in the stress was laid upon the difficult; Our ancest nothing the king on a certain square, or with a particular place, or where in the single position both sides alternately materials and miss-mate for a growth of the particular place, or where in the solver and them mate giren, or yet the white king supplied and miss-mate force, Act with the particular place, or where in the solver and them mate giren, or yet the white king supplied and miss-mate force, Act with the particular place, or where in the solver and them mate giren, or yet the white king supplied and miss-mate force, Act with the particular place, or where in the solver and them mate giren or yet the solver and them mate giren or yet the white kings upper and them mate giren or yet the solver and them mate giren or yet the solver and them mate giren or yet the white kings upper and them mate giren or yet the white kings upper and them mate giren or yet the white king

1 0 A À

White 6 places.
White to play and mate in three moves. The smothered mate, well known in play over the board, is still the theme of many excellent compositions. The idea is, by means of a sacrifice, forced or otherwise, to block the black king with his own men, then administering mate with a knight. A simple and ex-

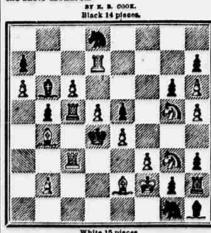
ceedingly pretty execution of this theme is the appended problem of Kling:

White plays 1. R-R sq: K x R, for if the section allows them to occur in variations.

By G. K. CARPENTER.

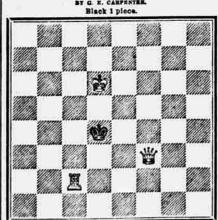
Black 1 place.

Where-upon the knight mates.



White 15 pieces. White to mate in two moves.

A great difference of opinion prevails with regard to "duals." A "dual" occurs when, in reply to any move of Black, White has a choice of continuing one or two ways of mating. The English school is very rigid in enforcing the



White 3 pieces. White to mate in two moves.

White 5 pieces.

White to mate in two moves.

The English composer, however, excludes side issues rigorously, and depends solely upon the merit and beauty of the central idea. The American school stands between both, and while less correct in technical expression, it is more graceful and more brilliant in idea than the English. The Bohemian school is as radical as the American, from which it differs mostly by the unpronounceable names of its composers.

Problems ought to be solved solely from the diagram, the moves made mentally, and the solution mastered simply by seeing the consequences of the moves in the mind alone. Narrow rules are useless, but to class the problem will do good service. In the first place, a beginner should not attempt to solve any other than "two-movers." By studying the position let the student determine whether the problem is of the attacking class or a pure waiting "two-mover." Classing right is solving.

"Three-movers" present more difficulty in classing, and often it is impossible to determine the class to which a "three-mover" belongs until the problem is solved. Before proceeding the nature of the position must be inquired into. There will be always some surrounding objects which point to the very move, and practice will soon give the solver insight into the different combinations.

The composition of a problem is not due so much to a special gift as to a knowledge of the rules, and to a hard task of assiduous labor and self-criticism. Of course, to rank among masiers one must possess the necessary amount of ideality to conceive, and constructiveness to construct, but to produce a fair problem an understanding of the broad principles upon which one should act will suffice. The following is recommended:

Decide first to which class your problem shall belong, find an idea accordingly, remove everything that conflicts with this idea, then make the solution work in all its details, test for second solutions and "duals," then improve the setting. Replace superior pieces with pawns, wher

BY A. P. MACREMEIR.

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White 9 pieces.
White to play and mate in two moves Bead in Four Minutes of Suake Bite.

Mr. Gomez of Key West and another Key Waster went deer hunting Bunday and the latter was bitten by a huge rattlesnake and died in four minutes. He was only able to give one call for Mr. Gomez, who was some little distance in the rear, but before he could get there the man was unconscious.

A handsome, maroon-colored box wase and Detroit. It is open only at the rear end

the back door began to creak, and slowly open.

"Mah goodness," chattered William Henry.
wo-wo's de meanin' o' dat, M.mus' be a
wa'nin' ob trib'iation, sho'."
Imagine William Henry Offut's relief and
surprise when, instead of some ghostly visitor,
the yellow face of a Chinaman appeared.

"G'way fum dah, you fool yalier man,
g'way." shouted William Henry, who had become once more brave.

"Oh, goodee blackee man, me goodee. Me
wantee askee you. Me want sleep in shed.
Allee lightee?"

"Ya-as, guess you kin sleep in de shaid, if
yo' don't hurt nothio."

"Ya-as, guess you kin sleep in de shaid, if
yo' don't hurt nothio."

"Well, ah guess you kin sleep in de shaid, if
yo' don't hurt nothio."

"Well, ah guess you kin have de bag, yaller
face."

The generous Henry handed out a mail bag,
and the Mongol curled himself up in the rear
of the office and went to sleep—apparently.

The next day, when the driver of the mail
cart was going through Woodbridge street.
Detroit, he heard a noise in the wagon.

He turned just in time to see a Chinaman,
who much reasonbled the one who had interviewed William Henry the previous evening,
jump from the wagon and disappear.

The cunning heathen had come over inside
the mail bag, and had thus escaped the vigilance of the United States customs officers.

The Canadian Post Office authorities were
notified. They determined that no more coatraband humanity should get into Uncle Sam's
territory in this way. Hence the brand-new
locked wagon.

ECZEMA ON A CHILD

Five years old. Scabs on her hands and Face Quarter Inch in Thickness.

Suffering very great. Hest Doctors Fall. Uses Cuttoura with Marvellous Results.

Results.

My little girl, 5 years of age, had a breaking out on her face, hands, and skin. I called in a doctor; he said it was sait rheum or eczema. He left a prescription, which did not relieve her any; she kest getting worse. I called in a snother; he said the same thing as the first. I dectored with him six months to no effect. I then tried two eminent physicians in Newawk, three months each, to no effect. I then tried two eminent physicians in Newawk, three months each, to no effect. I then tried two eminent physicians in Newawk, three months each, to no effect. I then tried two eminent physicians in Newawk, three words and the said he could cure her. He gave her medicine for eleven weeks; and if I had kept giving it to be another week, I do believe she would have been dead now. I was told of another doctor that was recommended very highly on diseases of the skin and blood. I was going with my shild to see him, but stopping in a drug store on my way, I was advised by the druggist. Arthur liddeman, to try the CUTICURA REMEDIES for her, which I did, to a noble effect. At this time the scabe on her hands and face were one-fourth inch thick; she could hardly close her hands; her fingers were swollen so they would burst open. I had hardly given her the medicine three or four days when the scabe began to peel off. She kept on improving, and inside of one month the scres had entirely died up.

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